

# The North Adams Transcript.

VOLUME 3.

THE NORTH ADAMS DAILY TRANSCRIPT, MONDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 21, 1898.

NUMBER 253

SAMUEL GULLY & CO

Corsets  
For  
Comfort.

The AMERICAN LADY  
CORSET is designed es-  
pecially that it shall give  
comfort to the wearer.

Reason with us then, if it  
is a comfortable corset, it  
must conform to the natural  
curves of the body, thus

Ease,  
Grace,  
Beauty,

are the desired results when  
AMERICAN LADY COR-  
SETS are worn.

Worn once they will  
prove their worth.

Corset Department  
on  
Second Floor.

SAMUEL GULLY & CO

THE  
APPETITE

Is dull when the March winds  
blow, but we will endeavor to  
help you to restore it to a nor-  
mal condition and also to keep  
it really healthy by furnishing  
you with the bestable supplies  
at the most reasonable price.

Eggs, I offer you only those coming  
direct from the producer, 20 eggs  
for 25 cents.

Creamery butter, and there is none  
better, 25 cents per pound.

Canton Ginger 25 cents per pot.

Crosse & Blackwell's Malt Vinegar  
15 cents a bottle.

New Olives, new finest Sublime  
Lucca Oil, new Maple Sugar.

Will have New Maple Syrup in a few  
days.

MVN Braman.

12 STATE STREET.  
TELEPHONE 2-20.

WE NEVER  
ADVERTISE

a thing we do not have. We  
never advertise a bargain if  
we cannot give you an un-  
usual value for your money.  
Just now we offer exceptional  
inducements in

Men's Clothing  
AND

Furnishings.

To make ready for new stock  
we will make up suits, over-  
coats and trousers, at about  
one-fourth less than real  
value. Same way with differ-  
ent lines of furnishings.

P. J. BOLAND.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### NEW CRUISERS NAMED.

Albany and New Orleans Honored  
Today. Report will be Delayed.  
Policy of the Government.

Washington, March 21.—Secretary Long issued an order today that the Amazonas, the cruiser recently purchased in England from the Brazilian government, shall hereafter bear the name of New Orleans, in honor of the principal city of Louisiana.

Telegraphic instructions were sent to the naval officer in command of the vessel, who will take immediate steps to carry them into effect.

New Orleans was chosen as the name of the new warship for the reason that Louisiana is one of the very few states of the union not represented in the navy at this time. There was a quiet contest among several other cities to get the warship named in their honor. Albany, Providence and Buffalo advanced their claims quite strenuously.

Secretary Long also issued orders to have the cruiser Abencruel named Albany, one of the claimants for the honor.

#### Report Will be Delayed.

Washington, Mar. 21.—It can be stated authoritatively that the report of the court of inquiry on the Maine disaster has not been received in this city, and that it is not likely to be here before next Thursday or Friday. The cause of the delay is assumed to be that the conclusions of the court are not yet in such exact form as to warrant their earlier presentation here.

If the report is coming by Capt. Barker as some dispatches intimate, the fact is not disclosed in any official quarter here. Nor is the route by which the report will be transmitted made public, as it would merely serve to jeopardize its safe transmission and arouse groundless conjecture.

The government has made no purchases of warships, but its negotiations in that direction have been productive of at least one important result. It is certain that unless the battleship O'Higgins becomes the property of the United States it will not be sold at all. Practically the same condition prevails as to the Argentine armored cruisers San Martin.

A high officer of the navy, who has an intimate knowledge of its affairs, said today: "The greatest difficulty is being experienced by the government in procuring ships from abroad, but it is hard at work and is making as much progress as could reasonably be expected under the circumstances. Spain is rushing work on her war vessels. The Pelayo, its largest and best battleship, is practically ready for sea and its second biggest ship, Carlos V, will be ready in a fortnight or three weeks.

#### Would Involve France.

London, March 21.—The St. James Gazette this afternoon, commenting on the mobilization of the French fleet, suggests that it may be connected with the Spanish question and says, "If trouble between the United States and Spain became acute it would precipitate issues of great moment for France."

#### The President's Policy.

Washington, March 21.—Having positive knowledge that the report of the naval court of inquiry investigating the cause of the Maine disaster will show that the vessel was destroyed by an external explosion, President McKinley is now engaged in formulating a note of representation to Spain, and a message on the subject to congress. In furtherance of his purpose, the president intends to take congress into his entire confidence, and to submit the full text of the report, together with the findings, and a statement setting forth that he has made a vigorous diplomatic representation to Spain. It is also intended to send all the Cuban correspondence to congress at an early date.

These conclusions have been finally arrived at as the result of information coming from official sources which reached the president from Rear Admiral Sicard, who convened the court of inquiry, and who is therefore empowered to discuss with the court the evidence it has taken and the findings it has reached.

"Are the stories which are afloat to the effect that the administration has entered into negotiations with Spain with the view of ending the present crisis by negotiation based on fact?" was asked of Judge Day Sunday.



JUDGE W. R. DAY.

"They are not," was the reply. "We have received many suggestions and propositions, none of which have been accepted."

"Has the question of the arbitration of a possible dispute over the nature of the Maine explosion been considered?"

"It has not."

"Is there anything in the situation to-night which renders the outlook more peaceful or more warlike?"

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### STRIKERS MONUMENT.

Boston Labor Men Would Honor the Lattimer Victims. Declaration Against Convict Labor.

Boston, March 21.—At a meeting of the Central Labor union Sunday resolutions were adopted urging the labor organizations of this country to erect a monument to the coal strikers who were shot at Lattimer, Pa., and requesting the secretary of the American Federation of Labor to issue subscription blanks for that purpose.

Contract labor upon public works was declared to be injurious to the working people in general. Subscription blanks calling for contributions to the monument fund for the victims of the Maine explosion which were sent out by Mayor Quincy's committee were ordered returned because they did not bear the label of the Allied Printing Trades council. The union will not receive a printed document of any description that does not bear the printers' label.

Strike Goes On.

New Bedford, Mass., March 21.—The strike bids fair to continue with more want and poverty among the strikers, more bitterness against the mill men, more depression in trade circles, which is doomed to suffer, at best, a loss of \$25,000 in wages before the strikers can possibly receive one cent, even were they

firmation is not sustainable. That the final report has been sent to Washington can be definitely denied.

Two more unidentified bodies from the Maine were buried Sunday in the city cemetery with simple services. A division of blue jackets followed the hearse.

Colonel Fernando Salcedo of the insurgent army arrived Sunday morning from Nassau on the schooner Hattie Darling. With a companion he left the shores of Cuba in an open boat and, after an eight days' tempestuous passage, they landed at Nassau, half dead from exposure. Colonel Salcedo is on sick leave. His companion is carrying dispatches from General Maximo Gomez to the Junta in New York.

We Have British Sympathy.

London, March 21.—The Daily Mail this morning, in an editorial refuting "some American accusations of British coldness," says: "Ahong many reasons for Great Britain's comparative non-interest not the least is our better knowledge of the Spaniards and their paper navy, and our conviction that the Anglo-Saxon will always defeat the Latin. Indeed, the trend of British thought is toward surprise that the greatest republic of the republics should excite itself unduly about so poor a foe."

"The Americans should remember that while we are full of trust in their capability to deal with Spanish impertinences, we are fully occupied from far greater troubles, threatened or active, in various parts of the world. They have our full sympathy at a time when France, Germany and Russia are backing Spain as fully and almost as openly as they are opposing British efforts for the freedom of foreign trade throughout the world. There is no necessity now to talk of an offensive and defensive alliance. The disproportion between our mission and America's makes one impossible. There will be a time to propose this way of recementing the race when America is ready to face the spirit of the Spaniards trade throughout the world."

Muskogee, I. T., March 21.—An outrage was committed in the town of Wybarb, five miles north of here, resulting in the death of two men and a woman. The house of Edward Chalmers, a negro, who recently married a white woman, was attacked by six white men, who had evidently determined to murder both the negro and his wife, both of whom had been threatened by white men who disliked the union.

A door of their cabin was broken in, and both the negro and his wife were shot down, but not before Chalmers had made a fight against his assailants. The woman was killed outright and, though Chalmers succeeded in driving off the members of the party, they left him mortally wounded, and he died before daylight.

Sunday morning the body of John Matthews, an aged white man, who lived at Clinton station, was found near the Chalmers' cabin pierced with a bullet. Matthews answers the description given by Chalmers before he died of one of his assailants. There were evidences that Matthews' body had been dragged from Chalmers' house to the place where it was found. A gun lay beside the body, evidently put there to give the impression that the dead man had murdered the negro and his wife. Deputy United States marshals are investigating the killing and it is believed that the murderers will be brought to justice.

The Sleep of Death.

Boston, March 21.—One man dead and another at the point of death was the record of the illuminating gas for Sunday. The result was undoubtedly due to accident, as the friends of the victims can conceive no excuse for either of the men desiring to end their lives.

Patrick Riordan, 30 years, is dead and Edward Malley, 26 years of age, remains unconscious and at the point of death. Both men roomed at 6 Burroughs place.

Sunday morning the members of the household noticed a strong odor of gas which was traced to the room occupied by the men. The room was entered and both men were found lying on their bed, unconscious. They were undressed, and to all appearances had retired for the night as usual. One of the cocks on the gas fixture was found partly turned on. A physician made an attempt to resuscitate the men, but failing to do so, ordered them taken to the city hospital, where Riordan died.

Repudiate a Snipeon.

London, March 21.—The Paris correspondent of The Times reports passage of a conversation in the course of which Mr. Hanotaux, the French foreign minister, repudiated the idea that he desired to join any scheme for the disintegration of China. The correspondent represents Hanotaux as saying that France had nothing to gain by taking Chinese territory; that Tonquin was enough for her; that she did not desire to settle in the Yun-Nan province, or to seize southern China, and that Mr. Dubail had not been authorized to enter upon the important negotiations attributed to him. "France is not jealous of the Chinese loan arrangement," said Mr. Hanotaux. "We think, on the contrary, it will induce England to keep China in as good a condition as possible."

#### Railroad Station Burned.

New York, March 21.—The Pennsylvania railroad station, at Jersey City was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of \$100,000. The mammoth train shed and large office building were destroyed. The fire caught in the kitchen of a restaurant. Much mail matter was destroyed.

## Workingmen: Attention!

Before spending one cent for your spring supplies, you should see just what we can do for you in Overalls, Coats, Shirts, Half Hose, Etc.

#### Overalls

Of our own Cutting-make, from new cloths and entirely new construction, including two front swing pockets. Painter's Suits 75c, Otis Check Suits 75c, Black Duck Suits \$1, Blue R. R. style \$1, New Stripe Suits \$1, and many new and desirable styles from \$1 to \$1.50 a suit.

#### Work Shirts

Of our famous Metropolitan make mean something to the wearers of reliability, being full cut, heavy cloths and very best workmanship. New spring '98 patterns ready. Price 50c. See our State st. window.

#### Half Hose

Made by the famous Shaw Stocking Co., in heavy cotton, colors tan, grey and black, 2 pairs for 25c. See our State street window. New goods and new prices all along the line.

C. H. Cutting & Co.

WHOLESALE RETAILERS—CUTTING CORNER.

Harnesses,  
Horse Clothing,  
Collars,  
Halters,

REPAIRING  
A  
SPECIALTY

Ralph M. Dowlin  
WHOLESALE RETAILER

Shoes and  
Rubbers

Of all styles for all ages  
GYMNASIUM SHOES

121 Main Street.

9 cent  
jardiniers

AND ANOTHER bargain at thirty-nine—

then others at 50—60—75 cents and up. For a few days while they last. And some hundreds of the 2 cent tumblers.

C. H. Mather.

#### An Exceptional

Building Lot on  
Holden Street,

FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES is offered at a very low figure. Right prices and right terms to the right party for desirable property on Glen avenue.

Harvey A. Gallup,

BOLAND BLOCK, NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

Every description of Insurance.

Just a word about Spring  
Suits and Overcoats--

THE TIME to order either is now. Everything is ready—tape-measure, shears, needle and thread. All await the word from you to begin work upon one of the many sorts of new Spring Goods which we are now showing.

SUITS—15, 16, 18, 20, and \$25.  
TROUSERS—3.50, 4, 5, 6, 7, and \$8.

Made to order and perfect satisfaction guaranteed,

American Tailor, 31 Eagle St.

BICYCLES! BICYCLES!

Barnes' White Flyer, 3-Ball Comet,  
Spalding, Waverly and Packer.

Five big leaders. Just enough difference in minor details to suit the tastes of different riders, and all have the essential features of the perfect wheel—1898 improvements, not 1898 experiments. What more can you ask?

VAN DYCK,

Myrtle Street, Adams.

9 State Street, North Adams.





## OUR NEW YORK LETTER

## INTEREST FELT IN RELICS OF OLD TIME NAVAL VICTORIES.

Captured Pieces of Ordnance Which Are the Visible Evidences of Our Frowns in the Past—Progress In Gunmaking Illustrated—An Important Course of Sermons.

NEW YORK, March 21.—[Special.]—There is nothing, from modern warships to the big new drydock, that attracts more sincere interest among the visitors to the Brooklyn navy yard than the little group of curious old cannon which have been set up on Trophy park, a triangular bit of ground close by the offices of Admiral Bunn, commandant of the yard.

The interest felt in these old pieces of ordnance is not surprising, for as tangible evidences of our former naval glory they appeal directly to our patriotism. And, besides, they are highly interesting as curios and instructive by way of illustration.

There are not more than a couple of dozen of the old guns, all told. Two or three of them are small and insignificant in appearance, being not more than 36 or 40 inches long and standing not more than knee high, carriage and all, to a grown man, while the largest are only eight feet in length and stand not more than three feet above the ground. Yet the collection as a whole forms an admirable museum of progress in the design of ordnance. The smallest pieces, the carriages of which rest upon wooden wheels or rollers not more than six inches in diameter, are excellent examples of last century armament, being exactly like the majority of pieces with which the old 74 gun ships of the line were fitted.

It is highly probable that they once stood upon the deck of some English vessel captured by the Americans in the Revolutionary war or the war of 1812; but, owing to the negligences of those in charge, the labels with which the guns are said to have once been adorned have been painted over and their history lost.

In response to many requests from persons unable to hear the sermons as delivered they have been gathered up and printed in a neat pamphlet for private circulation only.

DR. WILTON MERLE SMITH.

This is the first instance within the knowledge of the present writer when a sermonizer of the Roman faith has consented to co-operate in any such degree with Protestant clergymen.

Dr. Smith, who followed Dr. Brann, was celebrated as a baseball player in his college days, and his church was the one attended by Mr. Cleveland during his New York residence in the interim between his first and second terms of president.

In response to many requests from persons unable to hear the sermons as delivered they have been gathered up and printed in a neat pamphlet for private circulation only.

DEXTHER MARSHALL.

French Versus American Costumes.

A man who spent last year in Paris, in commenting on the costumes of the wheelwomen, said that all of the French women almost without exception rode either in bicyclists or knickerbockers.

"I had a curious experience," he said, "one day coming back through the Bois with a party on wheels. With us was a demure young Frenchwoman who has lived for several years in America and who believes that short skirts are more becoming for bicycle women than knickerbockers or bloomers. A Frenchwoman with artificially colored hair spied her and, assuming her nationality from her dress, called out:

"How are you, Yankee?"

"The young woman who was so addressed answered pointedly and indignantly in pure French, which so surprised the blond woman that she fell off her wheel. It is not an uncommon sight in the summer time to see French wheelwomen riding in knickerbockers with their legs bare from the knee nearly to the ankle. By comparison, however, I think that the American women in their short skirts are better to look at on their wheels than are the Frenchwomen."—New York Sun.

Women and Children Excluded.

Favorable comment is heard on all sides over the action of the Century Wheelmen in deciding to exclude women and children from century runs held under the auspices of the club. As this organization is one of the leading century run promoting clubs of the country, its action is likely to be followed by others. Before the rule was established the subject was discussed at considerable length, several physicians, members of the club, declaring in favor of the resolution. They were unanimous on the point that 100 mile trips often put women and children in danger of being injured.

In the past the runs of the Century Wheelmen have been attended by a large coterie of women, wives and friends of the members, and in a number of cases some of them have overtaxed their strength.—New York Press.

Overdoing and Underdoing.

To a great extent health depends upon the possession of a reservoir of nervous energy, force, power or whatever it is. Any healthy exercise which, judiciously indulged in, tends to keep this reservoir full may, through overindulgence, keep it empty. Hence overdoing and underdoing are both bad.—American Cyclist.

A Plebeian Family.

Nora came and left; we wondered.

Why such soon she seemed to feel.

Then we guessed; not one among us.

Rode a new style chainless wheel.

—Chicago Record.

Wetmore ... Jeweler.

Does

Watch and

Clock

Repairing

and does it right!

29 1-2 Eagle Street.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

W. D. WARD'S

New Studio, No. 4 Spring St. is only 5 minutes

from Main street. The most direct way

down Church street to wards the Normal school

and when you reach Spring street turn to the right. Telephone 221-2.

MONUMENTAL WORKS.

Meany & Walsh,

Dealers in and cutters of Native and Foreign

Granite and Marble. No. 10 Eagle Street, North Adams.

LIVERY.

Ford & Arnold

Livery and Stable. Single and double teams.

Coaches for funerals and weddings. Four or six horse teams for large or small parties.

Main st. Telephone 243-13.

J. H. COON.

City Cab Service. J. Coon will run a first

class cab to any part of the city from 1 p.m. to

8 a.m. Telephone 129-2.

CARRIAGES.

Edmund Vadenia.

Carriage and Wagon Moulder. Manufacturing

of light carriage sleighs and business and

heavy wagons, made to order at short

notice. A work warrant is represented. Re-

pairing in all kinds of factories, wagons and

carriages, harnesses, robes and blankets. Center

street, rear of Blackinton block.

PHYSICIANS.

A. E. Falconbury, M. D.

Diseases of the Head and Fitting Glasses. No. 5

Wilson Block, No. 10 Adams. Office hours: Saturday only, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

R. D. Canedy, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon. Office hours: 11 a.m. to

6, and 7 to 8. Office, 49 Main st. Telephone 11-1-2.

Pleasanton. Telephone 57-2.

C. W. Wright, M. D.

Eyes, Ear, Nose and Throat. New Bank Block,

Main street. Attending Eye and Ear Surgeon at

hospital. Formerly clinical assistant at Central

London Eye Hospital, also Assistant Surgeon at New York Hospital and Nose and Throat Surgeon.

Glasses properly fitted.

A. Mignault, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon. Office: 23 Summer

Street. Office hours: 1 to 3 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m.

Telephone 225-2.

C. C. Henin, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon. Office and residence

Post-Office Block, Main street. Specialist in the

diseases of children and women. Office hours: 9

to 11 a.m., 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p.m. Telephone 103-2.

A. Shorrock, D. D. S.

Dental parlor, Kimball block, North Adams.

Office hours: 8 to 12 a.m., 1 to 5 p.m.

Crown and bridge work a specialty. Phone 103-2.

DENTISTS.

John J. F. McLaughlin, D. D. S.

Dental Parlor, Collins Block, Main street. Crown

and bridge work a specialty. Phone 103-2.

ATTORNEYS.

W. B. Arnold.

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law. Office: Kimball

block, Main street, North Adams.

John E. Magenis.

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law. Office: Kimball

block, Main street, North Adams.

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## The Transcript

DAILY—Issued every afternoon (except Sunday) at four o'clock; 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month, \$6 a year.  
WEEKLY—Issued every Thursday morning, \$1 a year in advance.

BY THE  
TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
C. T. FAIRFIELD, Editor and Manager.  
FROM  
THE TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, BARK STREET,  
NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

I know not what record of sin awaits me in the other world; but this I do know; that I never was so mean as to despise a man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black.  
—John A. Andrew.

## MEMBERS ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The latest telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world are received exclusively by THE TRANSCRIPT up to the hour of going to press.

## "WE HOLD THE WESTERN GATEWAY."

From the Seal of the city of North Adams.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 21, '98.

Advertisers in THE TRANSCRIPT are the best business men in this community. Their advertisements are worth reading, and they are the firms with whom to trade most advantageously.

Communications on live topics are solicited by THE TRANSCRIPT. They must be signed (not necessarily for publication) and be brief, to insure printing.

## A Talk on Advertising.

MONDAY, March 21, 1898.  
Successful advertising does not mean to simply place an advertisement in a newspaper any more than success in business means the simple act of stocking a store. The man who engages in business secures the best location possible, and does what he can to make that location attractive and interesting for the general public. The man who succeeds in business selects good newspaper in which to announce his offerings and then prepares his advertisements in an attractive and interesting way and advertises constantly.

## THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

Neither peace nor war reports have changed the onward current of business, says Dun's review of the past week.

Orders for more than \$25,500,000 gold from Europe have blocked any drift toward stringency in rates for money, and treasury receipts of about \$1,100,000 per day have kept in check any question about the currency, while exports of products have continued at a rate considerably increased, and the demand for products of the great industries shows steady expansion.

The backbone of the situation is the excess of merchandise exports, again more than \$41,000,000 in February, with an increase of \$2,600,000 in miscellaneous products, \$2,100,000 in provisions, \$4,500,000 in cotton, and \$7,000,000 in breadstuffs compared with last year, and \$15,100,000 in all products. In two weeks of March exports have been 16 per cent. larger than last year, and imports have gained but 8.7 per cent.

Wheat moves in spite of all speculating, the exports for three weeks being more than twice what they were in a corresponding period in 1897. In wool and cotton no increase is seen. The demand is large, very large, but not large enough, in the boot and shoe industry the orders are by far the largest ever seen.

Railroad earnings continue larger than ever, being 7.8 per cent. ahead of last year, and 7 per cent. over 1892. Chicago eastbound tonnage is very much the largest for the past week than for the same week in 1897. Failures for two weeks in March are nearly a million dollars less than last year.

The California fruit has caught a frost just in the nip of time.

That is to say, Spain will not pay any indemnity until she is obliged to.

Every fire alarm demonstrates anew the need of horses owned by the department.

It is said that Brazil sold us those warships for friendship's sake, but the receipt is made out in different terms.

As a controversialist General Nelson A. Miles is the greatest fighter that ever shot a verb or touched off an adjective.

"Among the latest sensations in northern Berkshire is the fact that the new pavement in North Adams roars. It will roar more yet before it is paid for." Thus screams the Eagle of Pittsfield, Mass.

Those Canadian legislators who are trying to pass a law prohibiting the publication or sale of Sunday newspapers do not go far enough. They should also prohibit the practice of reading or thinking on Sundays.

The police are deserving of credit for the manner in which an arrest was made Sunday afternoon on a charge which in the minds of many is as serious as murder. The public will expect to see as effective a sentence administered if the man be found guilty after a trial, for which the evidence seems conclusive.

Greylock bids fair to be preserved to the world by legislative appropriation. There is no immediate prospect of abolishing any of the Western Massachusetts hilltops, but if they are in the least bit of danger of removal the state will do a duty to itself in extending its shielding around more than this one. It is a good beginning in public ownership of what the Gazette and Courier.

Albany girls are fairly brilliant at repartee. In reply to a teasing remark made by a young man the other day, one of them landed a flat-iron on the back of his neck.

The "wheat and silver" theorists of India—if there are any such—must be quite surprised at the remarkable advance in the price of wheat which has followed the suspension of silver coinage in that country. The Calcutta correspondent of the London Times, in a recent report regarding the wheat crop of India, says: "No such price was ever touched before, and the cultivators will benefit greatly."

Frequently we see quoted from foreign papers some ludicrous statements showing a woeful lack of knowledge of American situations. These statements are eclipsed by the following clipping from a paper in a Colorado town which gets out only a monthly mail once a week: "A gentleman who came over on the stage last night informs us that when he left the railroad there was a rumor that the state of Maine has been blown up by dynamite. This was no doubt the work of the dastardly prohibitionists who have been aware ever since the death of Neal Dow that hard cider was being sold in the state."

Communications on live topics sent to a newspaper for publication are always welcome if they are brief and to the point. They need not conform to the views of the editor. But they must conform to the sense of justice and equal rights. THE TRANSCRIPT has received a communication

on the baseball situation similar to those published in other places, to which it cannot give publicity, since its point is one of race prejudice which is unworthy a spokesman of all men in the world. There is every prospect of a contest between two teams in this city, one of white players, the other of colored. Both are supposed to be baseball teams. The public will undoubtedly support the team giving the best exhibitions of the rational game, without regard to complexion.

## POULTRY POINTERS.

Breed the best fowl for market. Better use hens than pullets for producing broilers.

Let the extra feeding be given the fowls just at night.

A cross of a Houdan on a large hen produces good broilers.

If ducklings are exposed to wet weather, they are apt to have cramps in their legs.

In the brooder as the chickens grow and increase in size they will require more room.

Air slaked lime, scattered freely about, is cheap and will destroy lice, gapes and prevent roup.

Nothing tells so quickly on the health of a bird as dampness, especially when the fowls are confined.

The roosts should be low, especially for the large, heavy fowls, and should be all of the same height.

If you are not keeping a pure breed of fowls, be sure to get pure-bred cocks to cross upon the hens.

Ducks, rather more than any other class of poultry, require water when eating their feed. Give less grain and more milk.

If rightly cared for, broiler chickens should weigh a pound when six weeks old and be ready for market when 10 weeks old.

It is usually from neglect or carelessness that chickens become diseased. Too much food, stagnant water and filthy quarters are common causes.—St. Louis Republic.

## THE ROYAL BOX.

Godfrey of Bouillon's castle in the Ardennes is to be restored at the expense of King Leopold of Belgium.

The emperor and empress of Russia will receive their friends at the 1900 exhibition in Paris in a pavilion of their own. The plan has been submitted to them, and the estimated cost of the building is \$90,000.

Princess Beatrice, the youngest daughter of the queen, has blossomed forth as an actress, not of a novel, nor yet as the creator of an opera, but of a semi-religious work entitled "Consolation in Suffering: Fruits of the Reading of a Mourner."

Royal approval has been set on skirt dressing. Queen Victoria has permitted her two granddaughters, Princess Eva of Battenberg and Princess Alice of Albany to learn. Princess Marguerite of Connaught recites comic pieces to her, while Prince Leopold of Battenberg cheers her with comic songs and dances.

Archduchess Elizabeth of Austria, the daughter of the late Crown Prince Ferdinand, is now 16 years of age. She will inherit the greater portion of her grandmother's private estate.

Apart from the savings of 50 years from her yearly allowance of \$9,800,000 florins, Emperor Francis Joseph inherited 200,000,000 florins and predecessor, Emperor Ferdinand I.

Yousouf, the Turkish wrestler, now

training for his match with Roosier, is one of the strongest men in the world.

He has the strength to throw the most powerful bull. He claims to have

the matador, but the sheer power of

muscle to force a bull to the ground.

Properly trained and accustomed to the

use of gymnastic apparatus, it is likely

that the Turkish Hercules could shatter

all records for strength tests. His train-

ing mate, Pierri, a Greek wrestler, is

also possessed of remarkable muscles,

and their practice is the play of giants.

These are France and Germany. No other cut any considerable figure.

England has been completely isolated.

She has been compelled to stand alone.

She is fully aware of the combination

made against her. To meet it England

has done two things. She has gone on

building larger and larger fleets. She has

steadily strengthened her navy. She has

proceeded upon the principle that England

is safe only as long as her fleets are able to

come with those of any other three powers

in the world. Witness the appropriation

of more than \$100,000,000 for naval in-

creases in a single year. This is one thing

England has done. The other is to seek

an alliance or an understanding with the

United States. It has for several years

been a favorite theory in England that

the two great English-speaking peoples should stand side by side.

England Seals an Alliance.

Recently Great Britain did, in a delicate

and diplomatic way, offer the United

States an alliance, or an understanding

by which the moral influence of this coun-

try was to be thrown on England in

time of war.

England and the moral influence of England

was to be thrown on the Spanish

people. To the credit of President Mc-

Kinley's sagacity, as it is on the part of

Judge Day and his administration to

say no to this proposal.

And that Tired

Feeling. Remember this

Get Hood's

And only Hood's



SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT PLUNGER.

The Plunger is commonly called the Holland submarine boat. She was built at Baltimore and cost \$150,000. Her displacement is 183 tons and her speed 8 knots. She only carries torpedoes and is an experiment in submarine warfare.

## NO FOREIGN ALLIANCE.

The United States Desires No Help From England.

## EUROPE'S GAME OF POLITICS.

France and Austria Feel Friendly to Spain, but Could Not Help Her in a War. United States Quietly Repels England's Advances.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—[Special.]

There is a great deal of talk in the newspapers, especially in the cable dispatches from Paris, about possible alliances between other European powers and Spain in case of war between the latter country and the United States. None of this talk finds its origin here, either in administration or circles or among the members of the diplomatic corps who are in position to know the probable attitude and action of the European nations. It must be borne in mind, too, that Paris is the headquarters of the creditors of Spain. Many millions of dollars have been invested in Spanish securities, secured upon the Cuban revenues, by Paris banking houses and their clients. The stake which these people have in the outcome of the trouble between America and Spain is a large one, for it is generally admitted that in case of a rupture between the United States and Spain the Cuban bonds would be worth less than one-half, perhaps less than a fifth, their present marketable value. The activity of Paris in setting on foot stories of impending Spanish-European alliances is therefore easily understood.

As far as I have been able to discover, and I have probed pretty hard after the facts—there is very little danger of an alliance between any European power and Spain—so little, in fact, that the question does not bother our government in the least. There is a vast difference between an alliance, which might lead to the use of force on the side of Spain, and a friendly interest which might constrain some foreign government to throw the weight of its moral influence against the United States. This far Austria-Hungary, on account of the blood relationship between the ruling house of that country and the queen regent of Spain, might be willing to go. Indeed it is understood already that Spain has the sympathy of Austria, and that in little ways, which mean almost nothing, that sympathy will be shown. But Austria-Hungary, in the present state of her home affairs and of European politics, will not dare go farther.

Beyond this it is not likely that any European government will go. It must be remembered that Europe has its own politics, always full of great possibilities. The great game goes on eternally. Day after day every nation is busy watching every other. The struggle for advantage is keen and sleepless. The most momentous fact in the alignment of European powers today is the manner in which Russia has made herself the leader in the politics of the old world. The incentive to action is found in the aggressions of England. Between all the European nations there is now in progress a keen and bitter struggle for commercial supremacy. It is the ever present desire for new outlets for their merchandise which causes these governments to vie with one another in Africa, in Asia. Until recently England was the leader in this work. Backed by her great fleet, with the indomitable energy of the Anglo-Saxon race, the British flag and the British warehouse and counting house were carried all over the world. Her commercial fleets increased as rapidly as her fleets of naval ships. Trade followed her colonization to the uttermost parts of the earth.

There came a moment in which the times were ripe for a combination of other powers against England. Russia took the lead in forming this new coalition. That was the meeting of the visit of the czar to France, and of the journeys of William and President Faure to Petersburg. Playing upon their common ambition, their common desire to check England's advance and gain new trade for themselves, Russia and her mate, France, gathered about her in more or less open alliance both of the other great powers of Europe. These are France and Germany. No other cut any considerable figure.

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# THE WORLD OF SPORT.

## Baseball Prospects For 1898.

### A Review of This Year's Players—The Strength of National League Teams Compared—Recent Deals Effected.

[Copyright, 1898.]

The baseball season of 1898 is rapidly approaching, and soon the teams representing the various cities of the National league circuit will be hard at work in preparation for the struggle for the pennant.

A season rarely if ever approaches without numerous predictions that "this year's contest for the pennant bids fair to be the closest and most exciting in the history of the game." It would certainly be a fierce struggle that would outpoint that of 1887 among the leaders, but I shall be surprised if we do not see this year a closer general struggle than ever before. I do not mean that last season's second division teams have any better show for the pennant this year than last, but a glance at their composition shows that nearly every one has been strengthened and that the least that may be expected of them is that their work will have an important bearing on the final result.

As the nines appear now, it may be said with little fear of contradiction that Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati or New York will land the pennant this year. These teams led last year, and there is no reason why they should be displaced this year, barring accident. Boston's nine will appear without material change from last season. All of the old reliable men will report for duty on March 19, together with some young blood in the shape of three new pitchers, a catcher and a utility man. With Sullivan in condition, or a fulfillment of Sole's expectations in Hickman or Willis, I fully expect that Boston will make any competitor who beats her out fully aware that it has played ball. Boston's outfit and in field are pretty nearly incomparable, and with increased batting strength that nine is a tough proposition.

Baltimore's deal in securing McJames, De Montreville and McGann from Washington in exchange for Amole, Reitz and Doyle has strengthened the nine if for no other reason than that of increased harmony secured. Considering the merits of the players as players simply, it might seem as though Washington had the better of the deal, as

Doyle certainly outclasses McGann, while the other players average up about the same. McGann is a good hitter, but a very slow fielder and base runner, and he is not in Doyle's class as an all round player, but Doyle is a disorganized, and Hanlon simply had to let him go.

New York has been strengthened at third and first and behind the bat, but nevertheless the club's mainstay is its pitching department. If New York had a man as good as Jack Stivert, for example, to play at first or in the outfield, the nine's chances for the pennant would look far better, though the team will certainly be in the hunt. It is to be hoped that Joyce will confine his efforts wholly to management.

One look at the chances of Cincinnati's nine look exceedingly well, the deals with Pittsburgh and Louisville having undeniably added considerable playing strength to the team. The claims that the club now has the greatest playing strength in its history are certainly not unfounded. Beckley, McPhee, Corcoran and Irwin make a very strong infield, and, although the outfield will be composed of material wholly new to the League, it is certainly a promising combination. As a result of the latest deal, that with Louisville, Hill is added to the pitching corps, and Ewing may rest with reasonable assurance of the ability of that department. With Dwyer, Harvey and Goar as right handers and Breitzenstein, Hill and Hahn as "south paws," Cincinnati has a formidable corps of pitchers, and they will be heard from this season too.

But in figuring Cincinnati's chances one must not lose sight of the fact that individual strength and team strength are two different matters. Ewing has trouble ahead in getting his new material well in line. Hawley is not always tractable either, and so, while I like the looks of Cincinnati on paper exceedingly well, I feel that a season's experience in team work will be needed to make the nine worthy of even chances for better than third place.

Cleveland will line up this year pretty much the same as last, despite past rumors to the contrary. It was said that McLean would refuse to sign and that McAleer would retire from the game, but McLean has signed for 1898, and McAleer has changed his mind also. Sockalexis has learned his lesson, it is officially stated, has signed all kinds of pledges, not to mention a severe penalty contract, and will be heard from in due season. Sundry pitchers will please take notice. So it may be assumed that Patay, Tebeau and his warriors will enter the lists almost unchanged. The Clevelands are surely good for the first division, but a majority of the students of the game will confidently pick three teams to lead them at the finish.

The make up and progress of the Chicago nine will be watched with more general interest probably than any other nine in the League. Anson's retirement after all these years as the fig-

urehead of the nine has excited no end of comment, and everybody wonders what Tom Burns will succeed in doing. Burns has not yet announced any definite course of action, so nothing beyond guesses can be made by any one. In my opinion Burns will surprise the talent. His problem is not nearly so difficult as it is painted, and with full sway he should do well. To many the Chicago club without Anson will promise as well as a ship without a rudder, but that is a mistake. As a player Anson has had his day. As a manager he would do better anywhere than in Chicago, and it is a good thing that Chicago had the courage to let him go. It is not without due and the greatest respect to Anson that these words are penned, but Anson has certainly had his day in Windy City in any active capacity, and he is no longer to be classed where a baseman ought to be.

Increasing age has its compensations to ball players as well as to others, but it also certainly brings a limit of usefulness on the diamond. If Burns will get a good first base man—Tucker would do—use some of his present pitching staff on second and third and strengthen his pitching department and his outfield, Chicago will spoil any prediction before the season of 1898 has passed into history.

It is to be hoped that Anson will not pass from the game. Away from Chicago he would not be easily surprised as a manager. What a hit he would make in a town like Philadelphia! That deal, with Sir Timothy Hurst in St. Louis and Burns in Chicago, would just about what the appetite for baseball as it never has been stimulated since the Boston-Cheago secession of 1876.

Hardly less interest is centered in St. Louis than in Chicago, for the St. Louis club has not only greatly strengthened its nine, but has engaged the redoubtable Tim Hurst to manage the aggregation. A better move than to hire Hurst could hardly have been made, for it will arouse enthusiasm at home and create interest abroad which cannot fail to be profitable. Taylor, Clements, Donnelly and Holmes will aid Hurst materially.

Some of them are not easy to handle, and McAleer would retire from the game, but Hurst is built for them, and an aggressive organization may at last be counted upon to represent St. Louis.

Carey, Ritchie and Hoy will strengthen Louisville, and Doyle, Reitz and Amole will make Washington a figure, provided Doyle can be handled, but a prediction on that point is unsafe.

Brooklyn and Philadelphia will be little if any stronger than last year.

Baseball is delightfully uncertain, and there are many "ifs" to be reckoned with in making a prognosis, but a guess that places Boston and Baltimore one, two; Cincinnati and New York, three, four; Cleveland, five, with the other nines to suit, will perhaps be not too far out of the way. And be it remembered that in comparison with last year's standing Washington, Louisville and St. Louis are not likely to surprise us all. FRANK BULLARD.

In detail the estate is laid out as follows: In blue grass there are 3,000 acres, in the farm proper there are about 800 acres, and the remainder is woodland. The usual crops are grown on the cultivated lands—200 acres in wheat, 200 acres in corn, 100 acres in barley and the same in oats. The latter crop is not one that is braggad about down

## The Famous Belle Meade Stock Farm.

### General W. H. Jackson and His Methods of Breeding Crack Thoroughbreds on His Big Ranch in Tennessee.

[Copyright, 1898.]

The claims and fame of Belle Meade stock farm are fully recognized wherever the thoroughbreds are raced, whether in England, the continent of Europe, India, Australia or in the dominion of the mikado. The Belle Meade, for it is rather a hackneyed appellation for farms unknown beyond their immediate neighborhood, is situated about five miles from the city of Nashville. The present proprietor is General W. H. Jackson, who for several years and until within a few months ago had as partner in some of the stock Mr. Richard Croker of New York city. The country about Belle Meade runs from the rolling conformation met with almost invariably in Kentucky to some a little more abrupt and hilly, and the farm itself is in a section possessing more of the former, with, of course, plenty of never falling water courses. The diversity of character is amply explained when it is stated that the farm consists of a plot of 5,500 acres and that the inclosing wall and fence have a measurement of 18 miles. The process of wall building around this vast inclosure is still in progress, a substantial structure of this kind being most economical in the long run, according to General Jackson's experience.

General Jackson seeks to convince his visitors that Belle Meade is the garden spot of the earth by a piece of home-spun logic which cannot be denied with any seriousness when it is accompanied by the merry twinkle of the eye which suggests a Milesian ancestry.

"You will admit, of course, that America is the finest country in God's world." No American thinks of denying that, so the general proceeds as follows: "Well, sir, Tennessee is the finest state in the Union and Belle Meade the choicest part of this lovely state."

In detail the estate is laid out as follows: In blue grass there are 3,000 acres, in the farm proper there are about 800 acres, and the remainder is woodland. The usual crops are grown on the cultivated lands—200 acres in wheat, 200 acres in corn, 100 acres in barley and the same in oats. The latter crop is not one that is braggad about down

south, and the best oats used for the thoroughbreds are of Canadian growth. English race horse trainers get their oats from Scotland; hence it is all the more necessary that with a still warmer and quicker ripening country, such as Kentucky and Tennessee, Canadian grown oats should be in demand.

One of the attractive features of Belle Meade is the deer inclosure, which is within five minutes' walk of the house and consists of 450 acres. How many deer there are no one actually knows, but in the winter time, when extra hay is fed them, it is easy to count over 100 about the racks, with bunches dotted about in the glades. Every now and then they have to be thinned out, as they increase far too rapidly. At one time a few buffalo and

ed out, except during very bad weather. They receive every attention and are groomed and fed with as much care as when they were in training, the result being shown in their blooming condition and coat. The brood mares are kept in the open and roam the wide pastures winter and summer alike, only being taken up at foaling time. With their sucking foals they are allowed to run at will till weaning time arrives, after which the foal is taken in hand and fed on the best of grain, hay and grass, so as to have him fit for the auction ring in the July of his yearling season. At that time the guide for buyers is size and furnishing, and without proper food and care these cannot be obtained. The preparation of the young thoroughbreds comes under the more

## Antiquity Of the Game Of Bowling.

### Modern Enthusiasm For a Sport That Had Its Origin In England and Germany Early In the Fourteenth Century.

According to universal report, a wave of bowling ardor is sweeping over the country. Chicago has given the game that most enthusiastic endorsement. Philadelphia accepts it as "the proper expert." Cincinnati has more than a hundred alleys, and New York counts hers by the scores. But, then, the last named city has had for years what now seems to be a general craze.

It is not a fad, however, as many will conjecture, but a revival of a very old sport that before the days of baseball and golf and lawn tennis was held in the highest respect by the muscle trainees who had not thought 50 years ago of calling themselves athletes.

Bowling is an old game of English origin, though a favorite with both Germans and Dutch, known to our forefathers, for it has been in existence more than 200 years in America, and in Europe it dates from the fourteenth century. "Bowling Green," the name of towns, sites and parks in both this country and Great Britain, is a historical testimonial to this sport. There are illustrations in the British museum—one particularly, in an MS., representing two men bowling at a single pin in the open air—which prove that it was a health invigorator in the middle ages. It is even believed from fair evidence that the game has been played in some form or other for a thousand years.

Naturally there have been modifications of the game—it has varied from nine pins to ten pins, and vice versa—but enthusiasts declare it is "the sport of kings," a term which, however, has been pre-empted by lovers of the horse as applied to racing.

The ancient game was played on the turf. The grass was shaved close by hand, watered and rolled. Sometimes the sod was removed, and the bowlers had a hard, smooth piece of earth similar to the skin diamonds of baseball at the present.

In olden days the game was of nine pins, arranged in the form of a diamond, with three pins across the middle, then two rows—one each side of the center row—of two pins, and last, one pin each at the two corners or points of the diamond.

It was a scientific game and required a very great amount of skill as well as strength, for the balls were not the finger balls of the present, but were large and smooth. As the alleys were narrower a large ball delivered with great speed and accuracy was essential. The players who had all the requisites were comparatively rare, and the swindlers of those days watched for men who had some self conceit and money. Then they proceeded to fleece the innocents at the first opportunity.

The bowling green was a public tract of ground set apart for the use of all. Nearly every town in England had one. In New York city there was a green at the beginning of Broadway, formed by the junction of State and Whitehall streets, that is now an inclosed park, but where the leaden statue of King George III stood till the patriots of 1775 tore it down and molded it into bullets. The Dutch played bowls there and the name was probably given to the spot soon after the English occupation of New Netherland in 1661.

But open air bowling was impractical in moist weather, and hence the subsequent erection of sheds and places of shelter which have gradually developed into the modern clubhouse, with accessories as luxurious as those of any other resort of elegant relaxation. There is an old cut that depicts the return trough for the balls, and that illustration is 500 years old. The game, which was then called "bowls" because it was played with a half round stone that resembled a bowl, was, however, at first a gambling sport. Many tales are told of the various cheating devices used by sharpers, and to check the growing evil adverse legislation was begun in the days of Edward IV. Both gambling and game were prohibited under penalty of the convicted being "utterly undone and impoverished of their goods."

In the reign of Henry VIII there were immediate care of Uncle Tom, a colored servant, who served at Belle Meade. He de wah," and without whose presence to lead the yearlings into the ring no Belle Meade sale would be complete.

An active part in the management of Belle Meade is now being taken by W. H. Jackson Jr., and this was more particularly the case last year owing to his taking up with his official duties in connection with the Nashville exhibition. This being the case, there is no reason to look for any end to thoroughbred breeding at Belle Meade for another generation at least, before which time the business will be more profitable than it has been of late years.

JAMES WATSON.

### The Vienna Chess Tournay.

All preliminary arrangements for the international masters' tournament at chess at Vienna have been completed.

The tournament will be played in June and July, and 20 contestants will be allowed to compete. The Vienna Chess club offers ten principal prizes, which will be to the value of \$1,200, \$900, \$500, \$300, \$200, \$150, \$100, \$80, \$60 and \$50 respectively. Furthermore, Baron Albert de Rothschild will award three prizes valued at \$80, \$60 and \$40 for the most brilliant games, and Herr Leopold Trebitsch will give three prizes to the non-prize takers who score the most wins. These will amount to \$60, \$40 and \$20.

The 32 rounds will be played at the rate of five each week. Intending competitors, however, are requested to send the entries not later than March 31, as no additional ones will be received after this date. The committee will announce on April 15 at the latest which of the entries it will accept.

No entrance fee will be charged, but a deposit of 50 guilders, or about \$20, will have to be made along with the application for a place in the ring. All deposits will be returned to those who are not fortunate enough to be accepted as players and to the contestants at the end of the tournament. The deposit is demanded as a guarantee that a man will play all the scheduled games; otherwise the committee will have the right to keep the money. Each player will contest two games with every other one.

### The Niagara.

Howard Gould, owner of the Niagara, has decided to give up racing for this season. Consequently he will not put his racing yacht, the Niagara, in commission. She is now laid up in Southampton and is on the market.

As she can be brought back to this country it would be a good thing if some of our yachtsmen purchased her and put her in the racing on this side. With the Niagara not in racing, this places the crack racing skipper, Captain John Barn, open to a situation.

Mr. Gould is having a big steam yacht built at Wilmington, Del., also to be named the Niagara. In her he intends to make a voyage around the world and will be gone a year on the cruise. On his return he will enter the racing and may build for the Syce class, or a boat of about 45 feet water line.

The Cincinnati-Indianapolis combination has declined to meet the demands of Outfielder Fleming for salary, and the player will join an independent club.

Frank C. Ives, the young Napoleon of the billiard world, recently exhibited some of his famous shots to a group of interested spectators. The anchor shot was the first one exhibited.

As most billiardists know, only one carom may be made in any one space formed by the intersecting lines in the 14 inch game. After that one of the balls at least must be driven into another space. In the anchor shot Ives contrived to keep each ball in a different space and to have them together as long as he pleased almost. This was done by keeping one ball "hard up" against the cushion and having the other an inch or two away from it across the intersecting line. The second ball was always an inch or so from the cushion. With the cue ball he would seesaw across the faces of the other spheres, touching them so lightly that they were not disturbed. In this way he made phenomenal scores.

Referring to the shot numbered 2 in the accompanying diagram, Ives said: "Here is a simple shot that lost me \$1,700. There is quite a story attached to it. Schaefer and myself were playing a match game of 600 points in Chicago in 1894, and I had only one point to go. I had made a run of 14, which brought my score to 599, and I fell down on this easy thing off the top cushion. Schaefer, whose score was 586, then balanced his cue and ran out."

The dotted lines in the diagram show the course of the cue ball and explain better than words, possibly, how a billiard champion can sometimes be foored by the simplest of strokes.

In shot No. 3, which figured in Ives' play during a match with Schaefer in New York in November, 1894, the object ball was driven twice around the table, as shown by the dotted line, and all three balls were brought together in the lower left corner.

"I made this shot in the middle of a pretty big run—I forgot just now how many points—and, as you can judge, it was a smashing stroke. I claim,

though, I can strike a billiard ball harder with a cue than any man living."

In this connection a study of the muscular development of Ives' hand, wrist and forearm as shown in the cut will be found interesting. Certain deformities of his fingers, however, were not brought about by gripping a cue. Ives, like all other American boys, was fond of baseball, and the catching he did in his youthful days is responsible for his twisted digits.

Referring to shot No. 4, Ives said: "This came up for the first time in my Chicago match with Schaefer in 1894. I now use it as an exhibition shot. As you see, I drove the object ball twice up and down the table and drew my own ball, having the three balls together in the lower corner when they stopped rolling."

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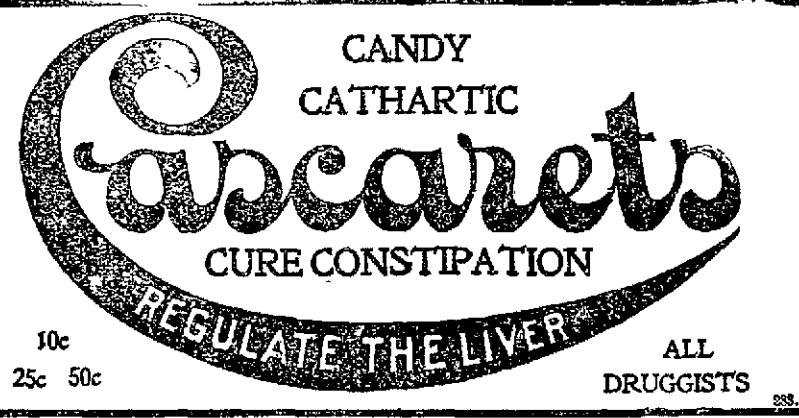
## The Cardinal's Portrait

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